consideration in the Circuit Court upon a writ

of habeas corpus. Judge Sawynn became is-spired with an unfortunate doubt as to whether

he court could interfere. He said: "There is

no law applicable to the case; no legislation of

Congress touching this subject. The question

is. Are we empowered to review the action of

the Governor under the treaty in absence of

legislation?" Cora's counsel argued that in

any event the court had the power to inquire,

upon a writ of habeas corpus, whether the Gov-

ernor had acted in compliance with the very

treaty upon which alone extracition could be

granted, and that if there was any doubt the

prisoner ought to get the benefit of it; but

Judge Sawren's uncertainty continued, and the

prisoner is therefore detained while the case

The liberty of every resident within the bor-

ders of the United States would be in danger if

courts could be deprived of the power to review

his action where it is alleged to be in violation

Even had the Scott-Carven match re-

A good deal of surprise will be excited, at

least on this side of the Atlantic, by the cable

announcement that THOMAS CARLYLE'S body

was buried yesterday in the churchyard of the Dumfriesshire town in which he saw the light

nearly ninety years ago. It had been taken for granted that he would be buried in the shadow

of the ancient cathedral of Haddington, by the

side of the wife of whom he said that in her

death the light of his life had clean gone out,

and to whose grave he was wont, even in ex-

"Mr. CARLYLE bimself is to be brought here

to be buried with his wife, ay," said the Had-

dington sexton to an American visitor last year.

He comes here lonesome and alone when he

visits the wife's grave. The last time he was

here I got a sight of him, and he was bowed

down under his white hairs. And he stood here

a while in the grass, and then he kneeled down

and stayed on his knees at the grave; then he

bent over, and I saw him kies the ground-av,

he kissed it again and again, and he kept kneel-

ing, and it was a long time before he rose and

through the graveyard to the gate, where his

When the new Senator from New Hamp-

shire, Mr. BLAIR, was elected, it was recalled

or alleged that many years ago, as a member of

the House, he proposed a bill to turn the waters

of the Bay of Fundy into Hudson's Bay, or

those of Hudson's Bay into the Bay of Fundy,

in order to equalize temperatures. Whatever

may be the fact about that matter, it seems to

have been an easy enterprise beside the on-

with which he has signalized his reappearance

in Congress-an effort to prohibit the manufac-

ture or importation of alcoholic liquors after

We observe that Boston people are again

talking of an elevated railroad, which at best is

a necessary nuisance, and as little needed there

as a fifth wheel for a coach. The steam surface

rallways run almost or quite to the heart of the

city, and the streets are almost all so narrow

that an elevated railroad would spoil them.

Following such a fashion without real need

Time should be given to the Supreme

Court to recover from STRONG and BRADLEY

and the reversal of the decision in the legal

tender cases, before making any fresh experi-

thaw, crowded out of January, where he had

put it, by a press of other weather. VENNOR's

reputation frequently suffers by the inconsid-

erate behavior of other weather than his own.

There was no special necessity for Mr.

BLAINE to be present at the counting of the

How to Clean the Streets.

It is doubtful if in any other country than the

uted States a community could be tound who would nely submit to the present condition of the public

streets. That there is no excuse for it every engineer

knows, and it a contract were offered to-morrow to

principal avenues could be cleaned in a short time. The merchants of the city are culpable in not taking active

measures to compel the authorities to do what they

suree to, but what is every one's business is no one's

and nothing is done. Meanwhile the losses in delay aggregate \$100,000 daily. For a tithe of this sum clean

If the Fire Department and the Police Board would

join forces the streets might be cleaned in this way: Make a shert-iron lank, like a gas tank, with a steam coil on sides and bottom. Let live steam be circulated

through it by three or four steamers. Then let the cart

men come on with their loads and dumpinto the tank. The snow would melt as fast as poured in, and the hot

water resulting could be run down the gutters through a

six-inch pipe and thaw them out. As fast as the radian

the tank in the street. We should get down to rock but-

This is a perfectly feasible, practical plan, that would

not be expensive, and could be just in operation in less than a week if the men who took it in hand meant busi

part of New York city, and leave a margin besides.

iese. Twenty thousand dollars would clean the business

The Plain Truth About Hayes and Matthews.

From the Times.

The fact is that the nomination of Mr Mat

ought not to be determined by any other consideration

grounds solely. So far as positical considerations are

concerned, they should be regarded only with a view to

securing on the bench a profound knowledge of the fundamental principles of our policy, a sound judgments in regard to their application, and a thoroughly impartial social in their interpretation. Of such quantications Mr.

Matthews has given no evidence. On the contrary,

has shown himself to be superficial erratic and easily awayed by a narrow splitt of particauship, not a con-

sistent devotion to the principles of a party, but a zeal

Wonderful Geysers in Montana.

From the Newth Missouri Store Pres.

One of the singular natural phenomena

the strip of geometric his formation of the general ability of general problems of the strip of general ability of the general ability of the general ability of the strip of

Not a Tragedy.

From the Star Providence Notes Legis

Missourtons Not to be Whipped.

From the Nt. Louis Republican.

leat of the tank and coil melted the snow a

niece stood waiting for him."

the year 1900.

seems the height of folly.

ments upon its constitution.

over seven years.

streets could be bad.

tottered out of the cathedral, and wandered

treme old age, to make loving pilgrimages.

goes to the Supreme Court.

that he is guilty of the crime.

that sport which it has held so long.

Amusements To-Day. Abbry's Park Theater-Fresh, the American Academy of Dealge-Exidition Aquerium - Cirus Mattese.

Bonth's Theatre-Rosch Arden. Mattese.

Bijon Opera House.—Our Boarding House.

Bunnell's Museum - Broodway and File & Baly's Theatre-Zanina Maverly's 1-84h St. Theatre-The Galley Have Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Oli Manuale Temple—Merurium. San Francisco Minsteels—Sincipay and 20th st. Binodord Theater—Drink.
Thratte Camique—Muligas Cased's Nomines.
Tony Pantor's Theater—Verlety. Battees.
Opion Nguare Theater—The Danichests.
Whilech's Theater—Where's Inc Cat?
Who four Theater—Unite Tom's Caids. Blandard Theater Driet.

Bearness Notices, before marriages and deaths, per etal Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 5

In Souday edition same rates as above.

Personalities in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Cox has distinguished himself by resolute and determined opposition to the River and Harbor bill. We regard this bill as of a very objectionable character, and we give great credit to Mr. Cox for his opposition to it.

One of the advocates of this bill is Mr. REAGAN of Texas. He has the same right to advocate the measure as Mr. Cox has to eppose it. It seems that in the course of the debate Mr. Cox so far forgot himself as to taunt his opponent with his former rebel centiments. Mr. REAGAN was Postmaster-General under the Southern Confederacy. At this there arose a storm of hisses from the Southern Democrats.

All this is injurious to the Democratic party. The fact that is most considered by the Northern people is that when the rebel-Hon was denounced on the floor of the House of Representatives the response from the Democratic side was a storm of hisses. The inference is that the rebels and the Democracy are one and the same. From this belief the Republicans gain strength. GRANT gains strength. His chance for a third term is improved. The dangers of Imperialism are augmented.

Whatever Mr. REAGAN'S course was once. ne has long been regarded as a Union man. It is ungracious to go out of the way now to tount him with the past. It was not a happy hit on the part of Mr. Cox to stir up the s, which will be generally regarded as identifying the rebellion with the Democ

The Outlook for Stanley Matthews.

In spite of the extraordinary efforts made by the friends of STANLEY MATTHEWS to produce a favorable impression on the Judiciary Committee, they have thus far failed in that ebject, and it is gratifying to know that they are doomed to failure in the end. Weak and jobbing Democratic members of Congress, Democratic Judges, and Democratic managers, all of them the creatures of corporations, have been conspicuous for zeal in his behalf. The reason is well understood. The monopolists have cured a President in their interests, and the Administration will be made up in harmony with his views. Mr. BLAINE and Mr. ALLISON are closely identified with the same interests, and they have uniformly voted for and sustained them in Congress.

The next House and Senate will be nearly balanced between parties, and uncertain as to the great issue between the people and the Rings. The latter were strengthened by many of the Senatorial elections. Republicans and Democrats alike are openly committed to corporate monopoly in one form or another. Political considerations are cast aside, or are only used as a conventent cover when the Ring millions are at

The corporations seek to strengthen their hands with the court of last resort, so that hereafter in the proposed litigation they may be prepared to take all vitality out of the Thurman act, and to leave nothing but the empty shell as a relie. They count largely upon the respect of the American people for the decisions of the Supreme Court, and they know it is the furthest removed from the reach of political change.

These shrewd schemers never fall to guard all the points of attack with the most improved appliances of political intrigue. Bometimes all their precautions are overthrown, as was the case when the THURMAN act was carried through the Senate, and when an ascertained majority against it did not dare to go on the record. They would prefer to avoid legislation, if the end sought can be attained through the Executive or the judiciary.

It is thus seen why these external influences have been brought to bear upon the members of the Schate individually, and upon the committee charged with the duty of reporting on the nomination of Mr. Mar-THEWS. In view of these movements, it is pleasant to learn that the Judiciary Committee have not been shaken by persuasive appeals or by personal importunity.

That committee will meet next Monday. There is reason to believe that it will be found to be practically unanimous against the nomination. We are informed that Senator McDonald, who voted for the THUR-MAN bill originally in committee, and who supported it zealously in the Senate, is almost if not wholly aione in favor of the man who was the most active and efficient enemy of that great measure.

The Democratic party, notwithstanding the venal associations of some of its managers, was forced to adopt the principle of the THURMAN act as a portion of its croed. If the principle had been adhered to faithfully, the situation would be very different to-day. With proper respect for the character of Mr. McDonald, it is difficult to reconcile his fer or for the confirmation of STANLEY MATTHEWS with his fidelity to the trust of a Democratic Senator. He is soon to retire regret if his last days in the Senate are stained with this reproach.

The friends of MATTHEWS have boastfully proclaimed that they did not care how the committee reported, because a pledged majority of corporation Senators stood ready to advise and consent to the nomination. The Judiciary Committee is composed of the foremost men in the Senate of all parties. Any report on any subject, emanating from this Committee and bearing the signatures of mon like THURMAN, BAYARD, LA-MUMDS, CONKLING, and CARPENTER, CARROT fell to make an impression on the country.

unfit to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, it will require something more than com-mon audacity to confirm him.

Is New Jersey Asleep?

There is an astonishing bill which has been introduced in the Assembly at Tren-ton, and which will probably be reported from committee within a few days. Behind smooth pretences, it aims a blow at nothing less than the right of trial by jury. Almost equally surprising is the unconcern with which this proposition has been viewed the Jersey press, usually so prompt to show itself alive to the people's interests.

The scheme here propounded needs only to be put into plain language to call forth indignant protest from patriotic and thoughtful men in both political parties. Stripped of its verbiage, this bill will be found to contemplate a change in the method of drawing jurors, the practical result of which would be to abolish trials by jury and substitute trials by a court. This and nothing else is the purport of a measure which provides that in every county of the State the power of designating the grand jurors and of making the panels of petit jurors shall be taken from the Sheriffs and conferred on the Courts of Common Picas.

No clear-headed man can fall to see that such a provision strikes at the very root of the right of trial by jury. The specious fact that under this bill, if it becomes a law, twelve men would still go through the form of sitting in the jury box while a trial was taking place, would not make those twelve men a jury in the time-honored, cherished, sacred meaning of the word. We may be sure that our forefathers knew better what they wanted, and did not struggle during centuries for a sham and a farce, when they insisted that questions of fact should be determined neither directly nor indirectly by a court. They were not to be put off with the assurance that ostensibly and technically there were twelve men in the box who were suffered to give a verdict on such matters. They meant to have another question satisfactorily answered: How came those men there, whom do they represent, who named them?

It has always been perfectly understood that the essential feature of a jury is its utter independence of the court as regards the source and mode of its composition. It is easy to conceive the leers with which the people of England and the United States, in the crises of their national history, would have received the cool suggestion that the Judges, in order to save trouble and cure abuses, would kindly undertake to designate the jurors. Neither will the people of New Jersey be gulled by the plausible affirmance that many of their present Judges are wise and honorable men, and that their appointees in the jury box would be well selected. How long would they remain so-how long would corporations allow them to remain so -after the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow citizens had been unreservedly committed to their hands?

We need not say that the introduction of such a bill in the New York Assembly would have provoked a good deal of derision, yet here the measure might be backed by at least one argument not applicable to our sister commonwealth. In this State Judges are elected by the people, and it might be urged that on this account they might safely be trusted with the grave responsibility involved in the designation of jurors. The people of New York, however, will never transfer a function pregnant with such vital consequences from officers chosen for a short term as are the Shoriffs to Judges chosen for a long term, and for that reason relieved from their direct control. How much more preposterous is the proposal to do this thing in New Jersey, where the judiciary is not elective, but appointed by the Executive We apprehend that New Jersey, after her narrow escape from strangulation at the hands of a gigantic corporation, is in no mood to confide her most precious liberties to the creatures of an appointing power.

We advise the people of New Jersey to names of those members of the Legislature if any such shall be found—who stultify themselves and betray their constituents by voting for it. They will be good men to keep at home hereafter.

The Possibilities of the Locomotive.

The London Engineer devotes a leading article to the discussion of the locomotive of the future. But why the locomotive of the future?

Of all the products of modern mechanical engineering, the most complete, beautiful and perfect is the railway locomotive. Yet it is now, in its developed state, the same in principle as it was when first introduced. There is therefore no reason to anticipate that the locomotive of the future will be different from the locomotive of the present day, except, perhaps, as to size and the arrangement of new details of construction to better adapt it to the necessities of the increasing raliway traffic. It is already one of those machines which best display the splendid possibilities of inventive genius.

At the celebrated competitive trial of locomotives at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in 1829, when STEPHENSON and Ericsson contended for the prize offered, their engines were distinguished by the same features which appear now in every locomotive constructed. Powerful combustion of the fuel in the fire box, caused by the exhaust draught, and multitubular boilers, which give great heating surface in a small space, have always been the characteristic features of the locomotive. It has been made larger during the half century since the competition in 1829, its details have been vastly improved because of the increasing perfection of machines and tools, and the more durable steel has been substituted for wrought iron, for instance, in the making of tires for the driving wheels and in the construction of the fire boxes. But these are only improvements. In principle the machine is the same

now as it was in 1829. The most important change in the locomotive made in the half century since the trial at Rainhill was the contrivance of American engineers. It is the bogie truck, a sort of frame which carries the forward wheels, and enables the locomotive to pass easily around sharp curves, which would be dangerous if the entire wheel base of the engine was rigid. The bogie truck was contemporary with the very beginning of from public life, and it will be a cause of American railway practice, and was devised to meet the exigencies of our railroads, which were distinguished by sharper curves than those in use in Europe. It is now, however, largely used abroad, and its adoption is becoming more and more general there, while in the United States it is universally employed on the roads.

The main question to which the London Engineer addresses itself is that of the feasibility and the means of constructing locomotives which shall draw trains at a higher continuous rate of speed than is now MAR, GARLAND, DAVIS of Ittinois, Ep. I customary. But the question can readily be answered by any locomotive builder. That our railroads can get such locomotives as tunnings report that Marrieres in I if they want them is indisputable. The only

question is whether it would pay to buy them. Greater speed requires more perfect roads, better rails, and straighter lines, all

very costly. We already have on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, the most powerful passenger engines in the world. They carry their heavy trains between the two cities, a distance of ninety miles, in less than two hours, making a single stop at Trenton. They could easily make the trip at the rate of more than sixty miles an hour. They could, moreover, run 150 miles at this speed without a stop, so great is their boller and cylinder capacity, and the troughs from which locomotives on fast trains now scoop up their water furnishing them with material for steam.

The Engineer considers the question whether trains, for instance, could be run from York or Leeds to London without a stop, and at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. This would bring Leeds within three and a half hours of London, while the time from York would be a little more. Certainly that can be done with the aid of troughs from which the locomotives can draw water while they are in motion. When it pays the companies to run such trains and there is a public demand for them, they will be provided. And so we shall get similar trains here when they can be made profitable.

The locomotive of the present is entirely equal to its work, provided it has steel rails to run over, and a track in perfect condition. But the roads do not see their profit in making the necessary preparations for such continuous speed as a customary matter, and in subjecting their roads to the additional wear and tear it would involve. When you talk of fifty-five miles an hour for three or four hours running, there is no need of looking forward to the locomotive of the future. The beautiful machines we have now can do the work.

The School Superintendents.

The school superintendents, now assembled in convention here, are very severe on Mr. White for his criticisms of our public school education. They ridicule him because he declares that there is something altogether wrong about the instruction over which they preside.

Mr. WHITE was too sweeping in his condemnation of our school system, and there was a tone of contempt and egotism about it which was not agreeable, and was reasonably enough resented. Yet when he censured our public schools for failing to produce the results expected of them, he said no more than the truth. When he declared that they neglected to so train their pupils that they should leave the schools fitted for the practical duties of life, he touched on a defect of our school system which cannot be gainsaid.

There are too many studies and too many text books for the scholars to be thoroughly trained in any. These school superintendents themselves, with their fine-drawn theories of education and their complicated machinery, are largely responsible for the mischief. You have only to read the papers and debates of this convention to be convinced of that. The superintendents are too anxious to magnify their office and to make of the business of school teaching a brand-new science, of which they are the discoverers and expounders.

They like to use big words to express simple ideas. For instance, Charles O. THOMPSON, Ph. D., of Worcester, occupied the afternoon meeting on Wednesday with the reading of an essay, on what? On "The Conservation of Pedagogic Energy." That is not the sort of language we should get from a sensible teacher of boys and girls. It suggests a theorist, not a practical man, such as is needed at the head of schools There is about it the cant so frequently used in the educational conventions of late years

What we want from our school superin tendents are plans for the simplification of instruction and for increasing its thoroughkeep an eye on this bill, and jot down the and which only tend to mystify a very plain but their fanciful notions to the test, and are accordingly hindered and embarrassed in their task, while the scholars experimented upon are defrauded of the simple and thorough elementary education to which they are entitled. One of the greatest troubles with the schools nowadays is that too many educational gimeracks are undergoing trial in them.

Carl Schurz-His Defence.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ, holding the office of Secretary of the Interior, stands arraigned before the country for unjust, cruel, inhuman treatment of the Indians known as the Poncas. The murder, by a white soldier. of the Indian Chief Brg SNAKE was one of the crimes for which Mr. SCHURZ has been held in a measure responsible.

These charges have been persistently pressed, among others, by Senator Dawis of Massachusetts, until at length the temper of Mr. Scutter has become somewhat ruffled. and he has deigned to make a reply.

And what is his answer-what is his do-

Why he says that Mr. Dawes has recommended about a dozen persons for appointment in the Department of the Interior! Counsel who are engaged in defending persons indicted for murder will do well to take notice of this unique plea. They may profit, by Mr. Schurz's novel invention in the way of justification or excuse.

The friends of some of Mr. HAYES's foreign Ministers are gently preparing the way for their return, by reporting that they are auxious to resign. Nothing prevents their resigning at any time; but if they wait much longer, most of them will not have the chance.

It is evident from the English official reports that the Boers are stout and stubborn fighters. The genuine Dutch courage is of pretty good quality, as has been illustrated on several occasions in the world's history.

A requisition upon the Governor of California from the Governor of Lower California for the extradition of Cornomino Cora, a Mexican revolutionist, has raised questions that are about to go to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication, Judges Sawver and Hoffman of the Circuit Court being divided in opinion, Cora is accused of kidnapping, but his offence is thought to have more of a political complexion. Upon the requisition of the Governor of Lower California, made in Spanish, without any hearing or examination before a United States Commissioner or other officer, and without any of the usual precautions or inquiries, a warrant for Cora's arrest and delivery to the Mexican authorities was granted by Gov. Perkins, and the man was forthwith taken into

custody and carried aboard a Mexican gunboat. This action was based upon the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico executed the 11th of December, 1861. That treaty, however, prescribes as a condition of the surrender of any person upon a requisition that "the fact of the commission of the crime of which he is accused shall be established in such manner as would justify his commitment for trial in the country in which he is found No presence was made that this condition had THE CABINET AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Taking together the talk about Garfield's probable Cabinet, the pending bill to allow the heads of Cabinet departments to occupy seats In Congress, and the various projects to give agriculture, manufactures, education, and what not. Cabinet departments, we see what an enormous amount of public attention can be concontrated on a thing that has no legal status, nor any official existence.

What we call the Cabinet is not provided for in the Constitution of the United States; its existence is not recognized there; the word is not mentioned. Even "the heads of departments" are mentioned rarely, and not always by the same descriptive phrase; while in no case do they receive the specific title of Secretary. Article IL. Section 2 of the Constitution de-

That tribunal will not be in doubt about the merits of the question involved in this case, clares that the President" may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject a Governor of a State could grant a warrant of relating to the duties of their respective offices; and, further on, the same section declares that extradition, and if, for any cause whatever, the the Congress may by law invest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think of the law. The Supreme Court will hardly turn proper in the President alone, in the courts of Cora over to the tender mercles of Mexican justice, without sufficient prima facie evidence law, or in the heads of departments." Strain ing a point, we may possibly claim one previous illusion to so-called Cabinet officers in article I., Section 8, where Congress is empowered to make all laws for carrying into execution the sulted in a defeat for CARVER, the victor would powers vested by the Constitution " in the Govhave had to meet and vanquish several other ernment of the United States, or in any departgreat American pigeon shooters before de-priving this country of the championship at ment or officer thereof." But these fow allusions include all. There is nothing more in the instrument in regard to the public servants

whom we style Cabinet officers. The Constitution, therefore, does not recognize the existence of any club or council of Ministers, who are to administer the affairs of the country in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by their combined wisdom. On the contrary, in the only section which distinctly alludes to the subject, the President is especially empowered to get their opinions in writing about affairs in their respective departments.

in case he needs those opinions at all. The word Cabinet is not found anywhere in the Revised Statues; and what, of course, is more to be noticed, the idea of the Cabinet is countly wanting. In other words, while ample provision is made for establishing the executive departments, as the Constitution permits, and a chief officer, or head, is prescribed for each of these departments, there is no provision for uniting these heads in an executive council, which, under the name of a Cabinet, is to meet from time to time, whether for statesmanlike discussion or for orgies of tobacco, mirthful stories, piano solos, and cold tes.

It is perfectly clear that the bills with which Congress is beset from time to time to make Le Due and other people heads of departments, are, so far as the object is to allow these people to be lawfully invited to Cabinet meetings. totally needless. There is nothing in the statutes limiting the number who can be summoned to these solemn convocations of executive talent. And as for any question of approprintions, as much money can be voted, if required, to a bureau of bugs and shrubs as to the same institution when organized as a de partment.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Rufus Hatch Engages William A. Beach and Smith & Martin to Press his Suit.

Rufus Hatch's light against the consolidation of the different telegraph companies is not yet over. Hearing that he had engaged additional counsel, and that the sult is to be continued, we called on Mr. Hatch yesterday after-

"There seems to be a general impression in Wall street that you have acted in the interest of Mr. Gould and his associates," we said. "Is

this true?"
"No," he replied. "It has not the shadow of truth. On the contrary, I have engaged Wm. A. Beach and Smith & Martin, who will act in conjunction with ex. Judge Fullerton and Sewell & Pierce, and the suit will be continued and pressed for a trial. The more I study the matters. or the more I am impressed with the illegality of watering Western Union forty-eight and a haif per cent and of the consolidation with the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies the thaw which set in this week is really his own

"What step will you first take?" we asked.
"My lawyers will decide," was the reply.

There are unmistakable indications that the coming spring and summer will witness a strike in this city, of a very different nature from those that have heretofore taken pince. It ness. We do not want essays on the socalled science of pedagogy constructed to
air pet theories worked out in the closet,
and which only tend to mystify a very plain
and practical subject. Sensible teachers
working under these theories are forced to

that it has owed Dr. Mary Walker \$1800 for

It monthose that have herefore taken pince. The fact that he stayed away is not of momentous significance.

It is a rather humiliating confession for the Government of the United States to make the operatives unions in this city is the "United Spinners' Association." Ithias rassed through some severe struggles, and has often been sadily crippled, but from its inception in 1858 it has preserved a continuous and active existence, but there were elements of weakness. existence, but there were elements of weakness in its composition, and the leaders have perceived thom. Fortunately during last fall the weavers organized under the name of the United Weavers' Association, and their union has already taken a place in the frent rank of the labor unions of this city, both financially and numerically. The Carders' and Grinders' Union soon after sprang into existence, and thus every department of help was organized. The next move by the leaders of the operatives was the body which is known as the "Trades Council" of Fall River and district, which has made but little noise, but has been quietly consolidating its strength.

triet, which has made but little noise, but has been quietly consolidating its strength.

But the men who are leading in these organizations are aiming at nothing less than uniting all the different trades of the country in a federation of trade unions that may be able to help special trades in time of strikes, and to so even further than this and to continue a strike indefinitely. This betokens that the coming struggle promises to be a more determined one and undertaken by the operatives with a greater chance of success than ever before.

chance of success than ever before Stopping the Pursuit of Sitting Bull.

Cuicago, Feb. 10,-A despatch from Major iges's camp, at Peplar River, Montana, Peb. 7, says "The campaign against the hostile Indians has emical. The further pursuit of Stiting Bull and his mengre follow-ing has been abendoned, for the present at least. The companies of the Fifth Infantry which have been camparguing with Major liges have been ordered to return This will leave at the egency two companies of the remain through the winter. The column under Major liges will probably begin its march toward Fort Keech or Fort Bulerd on the 8th inst. Before doing as, however, iges will endeavor, inch up the few remaining meapings will endeavor, inch up the few remaining meaping. White the proposed the March 1988 of the March liges will probably begin its march toward Fort Keogh thewa is recognized in no respectable quarter anguided by his eminent fitness for a position the filling of which whatever. It is too manifest to admit of denial that he was nominated by the President on persons, and political accomplish the voluntary or entoiced surrender of the hostile chief and the savages who still follow his standard."

Claiming a Rockaway Beach, The suit of Michael Mulroy against John L. C. Norton, before Justice Pratt in Brooklyn yesterday, attracted the attention of many speculators in Rocksway lands. The plaintiff put in evidence deeds to show title lands. The plaintiff but in evidence deeds to show title bock to an Indian grant in 1983. The sunt involves a title to the beach in front of Far Rockaway Beach, extending from midway between the big hotel and the Lour Beach field to East Rockaway inlet, and all the learn trent heater that the large treatment of the relation from the tree word to like learner the mysestion from the tree word flexible to the word flexible to the word flexible to the field for Bity years, buth the right to rehew for first years at an animal rent of \$1.00 ta year. The plaintiff channs that the town has no right to the property

Stealing the State Tax.

MILWAUKER, Fab. 10.—Yesterday morning, upon opening his office. Mr Jamia, freesurer of Newan-kee County, found his vanit and safe open and \$8.000 m.

Anti-Blamarck.

Great preparations are being made by the

derimin Americans of this city for the demonstration of maxt sunday afternoon in Tryang Hall, worth two be addressed for the Lin Mr. Fattelle, an articlassical nember of the fertunic Partialment from Berlin, and by other spekkers in the German and English Impurgace. A Hint to Newsdenters.

If letter entriers were not too busy to deel TO THE LATTOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Will you permut me to by a word against the newspapers practice of stamping acts the ments on newspapers offered for safe? Frequently for the lines through and matter acces interesting realing matter, and come when this theory is appeared to and personal to have your paper the property of the lines of the lines

Irciand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE AS " An Old Observer "says, let the British Government" abandon a function they cannot fulfil: Withdraw all dovernment officers and all Government miney, and leave breland to the Brish; That will settle the line question.

NEGLECTING THEIR UNCLES.

inferences Drawn by Pawabrokers as to the

paid out in the last six months more in re-

deemed pledges than we have paid out in loans

He was asked if this was a result of the "good

times" which are popularly believed to prevail at present, and he supposed it was. "The

months of July and August are always the best

for our business," he continued, "for then

people seem to get money freely and to spand

it freely. They spend their money for things

they are hard up, they bring them here and

pawn them. By winter, when it costs more to

ive and money is not so plenty, they have

already disposed of pretty much everything

hey can spare, and so they live more carefully.

and we don't see their faces till summer again.

It is a curious feature of the business that so

large a proportion of our customers pawn their

some of the more number and rowly applicants for aid.

A pawnbroker near Chatham square, whose small and dingy shop was crowded with miserable men and women carrying paper bundles, admitted that his trade was chiefly among those who were driven by every cold wave to pawn more "last things" for coal and food. But they belong to that class of the poor who are always present, and whom no amount of general prosperity will make less wresthout. The severity of the present winter had, he said, brought them out in swarms, and his shelves were filled with tattered and faded shawls and gowns, and many other things which seemed hardly worth claiming.

German Blood in the Beers,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me

express my surprise that the straggle now going on in

the Transvani should fail to interest the German popula-

tion of this city. The Boers not only descend from those valiant Dutch pioneers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who, long before England became a maritime

power, spread civilization and enlightenment in the re-

stest portions of the globe; but much genuine Germa

he cape were manned in great part by so-called Platt

cutsche-North Germans from Hanover and the borders

ich, I more selection to the latest despair, give, and if which, according to the latest despair, must caribald has been offered the command.

V. Gerravedorf.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ever

there has been a desire entertained by many amateur

players of the royal game to institute a chess club, to be

located in the vicinity of Mudison square. This desire was very marked maning the crowds which witnessed

the play in that tourney, and many were the inquiries

and regrets expressed by those who tolt the need of some

meet plan of organization are invited to send the

How Livingstone Came to be Prenounced

ottsylvania County, Virginia, resides, or did reside a

few years ago, a venerable planter and ex-Judge named

Boggs. At least that is his common every day name

The Case of the Frozen Out Telegraphers.

Pauper Crows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Fri-

day hundreds of grows were seen by passengers on the

erry bears, feeding on or near the floating ice in the ludion River, and doubtless starved to the necessity of living like sea guils or Mother Cary's chickens. A nove score of guile fiving like sea guils or Mother Cary's chickens. A nove score of guile fiving after crows was witnessed by the writer on that day. It is not an unusual thing to see crows fit initiating over the waters of bays along our coast in search of read.

We. D. Carves.

Compositors' Sure Fingers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If "Com-

poster" will take plain white newspaper and born it on the "close" and rub his sore fluters in the yellow of

which will called under the paper sches, he will find it very beneficial. None printers are disclosed to platente this remedy, but it is very simple, and the writer knows it to be cond from almost daily experience. Tyes, Ascessa, Court, Pete 8.

The Dawsons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring

error, I think, H. P. F. has usually a survey of the survey took out materials ability to your look out of the material wint of Mary Dawson states that her father, Robert Lee Dawson, was a naturalized this not the Louist State. To Vice-thannellor, but John Start incorporated this To Vice-thannellor, but John Start incorporated this galaxies in his splitton when he returned the prayer of the petition of the greated that further was a subject of the rown of Eurland.

The Louiston Process of the 7th of March, 1854, contains the second on effects.

Olive Oll.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will som

From the Washington Post

Weld Haves is to be provided with a Government office in this. We were heared at one time the Rr. Haves had overmoked this worthy young man.

os, Pa., Feb. 7.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 9.

they don't really need, and the next week, when

furing the same time.

-A society of Robemian nobles intends to "There is no use denying that business buy the old family carrie of Habsburg, in Switzerland. They will present it to the Crown Prince Rudolph. for pawnbrokers is very slack just now," said a man yesterday whose sign of the three gold Jennia Robertson, who died lately at balls hangs out near the City Hall end of Chatham street. Said another further up the street: "We have

Nashville, was known as Soldier Charley, because the -A new summer city is to be created by a number of gentlemen of Camden and Philadelphia at Barnegat Beach. The Pennsylvania Railread will for

BUNBEAMS

... The Pullman Company is said to carn on

-The richest mine in New Mexico, now worth \$3,000,000, was originally sold for \$1 in siver, a little gold dust, and an sid revolver. But they don't all turn out so well.

The man for whom Carrie Stewart, aged.

being overcrowded with persons who have no money and find it difficult to make a living. There are 2,000 persons in Tueson and Tombatone living from hand to most -"The Associated Press is a great boon,

large a pronortion of our customers pawn their possessions to gralify their temporary desires. Those who from sheer necessity bring their groods here come, of course, pretty regularly all the year round."

As he spoke, a procession of men, some well dressed and of thriffy appearance, and some collariess and overcoatiess, filed through the office, some of them leaving coats or watches, but quite as many calling for piedres to be reallegmed. There were a few women also carrying market baskets and woaring gray hair and careworn faces.

But the general prosperity, "he went on, as he returned a cameo ring to a young man who had laid down in bank notes the amount of his loan," does undoubtedly keep the working poople away from here. These who gamble, and men who, in one way and another, make and lose their money carelessly, will always be away, and acted dreadfully -Letter carriers tutrusted with vamable malis have been assaulted by robbers in the streets of Victors and Pesth, and now these employees of the Aus

sons, John and Henry, liked to alt in it. Henry had enloyed it two hours, when John demended a turn. A queriel was followed by a fight, in which Henry was killed by his brother.

the boy at the machine had his finger cut off, and the digit, being left lying about, somehow went in with the other mines meat while its owner was at the hospital. -Gregor Obershaw, a constable at Flori-

men who, in one way and another, make and lose their money carelessly, will always be brought to us in their hours of nead. Perhaps another confirmation of the reported good times may be found in the fact that not over tentor at the most twelve, out of every one hundred pledges are forfeited. If for a temporary need they have pledged articles, they soon have the money to redeem them."

Another broker in piedges said that his customers were mostly merchants and Wall atreet men temporarily stranded. Just now, however, there were very few such gentlemen calling upon him, and he had pleaty of leisure to attend to some of the more humble and lowly applicants for aid. Frank Dimi y for a thicf for whom he was searching, he commanded him to hair, and shot him for retuing. Dinn'ty lost a lee through the blunder, and has been awarded \$7,500 damages. Obershaw also goes to prison

M. Cluseret, once a Colonel of volunin Paris by default to two years' imprisonment, and to pay 3,000 france fine, for an article in the Marsefluis ter attempting to kill the Crar.

Keen of Philadolphia fell ill of small-pox, and his mother, learning that the dictor had small hope of the boy's recov-ery, attempted smokle, but was restrained by her husband. The latter sat up all night with the child, but at length was overcome by sleep. Awakening he missed his wife. She was found hanging dead in the cellar. -Sergeant Snider of the Belleville (Ont.)

him to patrol certain streets, and therefore it was easy to find him. Unable to pay his debte, he endured the tor ture for several mentiles, and then committed suicide.

—All the debtors in Glasgow prison were

-Annie Flagg declined James Drugge's offer of marriage, at Front Boyel, Va., and when be pressed her for the reason, she said that she was in love with Noah Benterd. This was untrue, and she regretted saving it, for Druggs vowed vengeance upon his supposed

s letter of caution to Bentord; but it arrived too late, for ie was found murdered, presumably by Droges -A young Chicagoan gave an elaborate dinner to nine friends at the Union Club in that city. The entertainment was well advanced when the steward entered the room, and whispered to the host that his mother was at the door demanding his retirement from

the lessivity. He went out to plead his cause, but she resolutely laid hold of him, led him to the family carriage, and took him home. The guests finished the disner with one vacant chair. -The Bond Street Church of Toronto is out with the three other Congregational churches of that

-Old Bob Keyworth is noted in Galveston or being an exceedingly stingy landford. Jim Groce was an ing him \$20 a mouth for an old, weatherheaten cose: He asked to have it painted, but his request was insed, and he did the work himself. As soon as the Why do you raise the rent?" asked Jim. "On agreent

con says: "Let any one who has an attack of locklaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is and relati will delow in less than a counts. Nothing better canbe applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turnoutset; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpoutne is als a sovereign remaily for croup. Saturate a piece of

ties respecting the increase in the number of simules in different countries. Why, however, a Dane stended be so far more anxious to make an end of himself than any TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will THE other human being, it would be difficult to explain. Is

Brunswick, at Geneva, built at so great a cost, is showing eminous signs of giving way. It is built on land which land is notortously tremelerous, for often beneath it and only superficially covered there are enormous lines hi lowed out by the ice notion when the Rhone charter sarri over the present site of Geneva. A few amounts are a long take wall at Verey disappeared in the micht and leit not a trace behind. In the case of the Bransmick man ment every precontion was taken to assure its multy by placing it on an exceedingly thick and securety sold foundation of concrete, but it appears only too probable from present indications that the ground underscath is subsiding, and that the structure is threatened with serious dauger, it not with complete destruction

-A lady named Burchell, accommanied by a School Boart officer, lately waited upon one or these adviser-secrets of the wretched, a Landon pulse help intrate, and craved his aid in the following town > Six intrate, and craved his aid in the following thought Sie and her hisbatel, advanced in his had up to which sear been in well-to-do circumstances, but luced to such straits, by reason of the non-new sent of rents on Irish property, that she had to we had lewist and her furniture. Their son they had be to remove from a good boarding school, so to send one of the public a mosts, from which he bed been pelled, and she ready did not know what to down him The officer said it was all true. What he fortable home was now a wreck of one. Arran needs were made to put the boy on a training ship. The mailer

-A British parliamentary paper loobest issued containing the rail of the Lords spin temporal, in the second session of the 1999 Parliament of the United Kingdom of these br belime how to detect adoleration in citys off: A cert Simbour interest me that it is mostly but or not certain. Hing very long of it as a study of the total and like to know what I am total Irriand. The number of management the field six Lords (Lord bellevin, Rari Spenier, Arrys), Earl solver, the Earl of Kennar, a of Erne) are two, moved, the total one spiritual and temporary bear 1 to the eof the blood tural (no are weeklashups, 22 are marqueses, the are carle 22 are vie-biships, and 27 ore latter. The first nois that at the Privace of Water, who is by roval Dukes of Employers violated by the Architecture of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, the Architectural York Band President of the Common and the Date Prive Seal: The premare discusses the Bound of Earl Marzial of Engined, the junior, the thing minater. The premare discusses in the Marquest elector, the junior the Marquest of Aberga was food Stown of Aberga and Aberga and the Marquest and the self-bound by the Fairs of Stownshors and the junior earl is Early when The premier and the junior earl is Early when The premier and the property of the premier and the count Hererard the factor, Viscount Sherrys, bushings, the Balance of London co centre, and Balance of St. Pavelle last, the Balance of the Truro, Lichtfield, and Liverson not get this up of he House. The Extent Kommer into he made to earl, sits as Lord of Kommure; comes fire ! Lorganitic devilenced for

and Lord Mowbray, the junior baren to Lord Brabentia

The Tale of Hannibal's Cont. Prope the Charlemati Commercial Creat Ratifica Harrisa nead a coat, it bere a washer tuit. And Harrisa Harrisa nead to coat in some and rain and half. It is washing that cont. This can what cont. This can what coat.

No coat wore our Haudin on this cost.
This coat with the swidter tail;
No overgoat could be there, ask
Is hurcicane or in gair;
This class hander sout,
This space tail cost.
With uniocated contail.

But ob stack! came the rheumatiz, Julie pain of a giant's blow. And over that waitine and now hangs A hine with a rice. That the widoniner coat That they had not coat.

14, killed herself at Eigin. Ill., was just three times her own age, but her heart was so set upon marrying him that, when her parents looked her up, she took posson. -Arizona resembles all mining regions in

is it not?" asked he. "It is, indeed," she replied in soft tones, "George and I had one all last winter, but papa-came in one night before George could take his arm

trian postal service have been armed with revolvers, which they are forbidden to go without. -There was only one rocking chair in the essells' residence, at Kensallville, lad., and both the

-The discovery of a human finger in a sausage is likely to "east a gloom" over the trade in that lelicacy in Lavorpood. The explanation offered was that

ers in the Union army, and subsequently, under the ommune, War Minister, was sentenced the other day deemed insulting to the army, and justifying Reresewsky -A few days ago the only child of Mrs

police owed a great deal of money in small amounts, and his creditors were importunate. Dura met him at every turn. He could not dodge them, for his duty compelled

set free at midnight on Dec. 31, under the provisions of the Frandulent Dubtors (Scotland) set. There were 25 men and 2 women. One of the women had been there eighteen months. The Glasgow Tolbooth is thus probably for the first time in two centuries without prisoner. Debtors were also libera ed at Belimburgh and other places.

rival. She feared the threat would be executed, and sen

critish prove facts into consideration, it is strang-dinable from and population of this city should be so alhasid in expressing sympathy for the stardy and solicing Borrs. In fay opinion the right thing to gld he to subscribe famils for the volunteer corps of the constant, is in course of formation at the and of which seconding to the ince the grand chess tournament in this city last winter

> cits. Its late paster, the Rev. Mr. Handford, had a had reputation, and his immoralities were frequently made public; yet the congregation stood by him, and it was only after the church had been formally ent off from cliowship that he was dignissed. The dispute new is than taking the church back into the union. A hum-de expression of contrition is demanded and rejused.

of the improvement," replied the old man. "You know the house has just been painted, and a newly house is always worth \$5 more than a shabby of -A correspondent of the Scientific Ameri-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur! In

sugar may be taken inwardly." -The following are Prof. Bertillon's statis

ex point a few lines for the benefit of those poor moor unates who will be left out in the cold by the consolula Salestes tops top round In this ion of the three telegraph companies? Gen. Eckert the ion of the livre to extra the consultated company, has always been known as a just man, and ne doubt would have one of every deserving the rapider, were there

-The monument to the late Doke of

Irtili gentry are in many cases in gravous of